tion of cattle, domestic fowls, &c., should also

One of the first objects of the missionaries could be to teach the Indians the use of tools, and the benefit of agricultural pursuits; and they should neve, be required to labor but for their own advantage. Thus they will gradually take an interest in their own present and future welfare, and learn to provide for themselves.

As they progress towards civilization, great pains should be taken to discover and foster every inclination or aptness of individuals for any of the arts that may be introduced for their benefit. A central point, in the territory as signed to each tribe, should be selected, where signed to each tribe, should be selected, whereat to locate the capital town; and at this place should be built permanent edifices for the advancement of knowledge, arts, and sciences. Here should be a good, substantial, and comfortable church edifice, one calculated to make a favorable impression on the Indian mind, and inspire it with a sense of reverence; a principal school, or college, where those who progress rapidly may be taught any of the branches of education they may prove themselves capable of receiving; a printing establishment. pable of receiving; a printing establishment where the Holy Scriptures, and such simple literature as may be within their comprehen-sion, may be translated and published in their own language. Here, also, should be erected suitable buildings for the reception of boys and young men as apprentices to the various me-chanical arts, the same as students are admitted into our institutions of learning, where carpenters, vagon and plough makers, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, saddlers and harness makers, coopers, hatters, boot and shoe makers, tailors, &c., &c., could be graduated as masterworkmen in their respective arts, and made useful in the development of their people. Flouring mills and saw mills, wool factories and anneries, should also be established and sustained by Government. They should be supplied with physicians, appointed by Government, and compensated in part by a salary, and in part by regulated and moderate fees from hose receiving their services.

Military forces should be stationed at con

venient points, not too near the Indian settle wever, for the purpose of maintaining a complete non-intercourse with vicious white men. No traders whatever should be allowed to traffic with them, but in their stead factors should be appointed, to furnish them with such articles as they need, at cost and transportation prices. Whatever annuties may be allowed them should be paid in live stock, blankets, clothing, food, and farming utensils and tools,

and not in money, as heretofore.

Liberal prices should be paid them for all agricultural productions, and any work in the hanical arts they may be able to do. But as long as they can sell their buffalo robes and peltries, they neglect the pursuits of civilization for the chase. Therefore, a traffic in peltries should be abandoned and discouraged.

Colonel Cook, in his book, suggests a similar plan for aboriginal civilization. But as a book that character probably never reaches even a tenth part of the number of intelligent read-ers that a newspaper like the *Era* does, I have ventured to pen the foregoing lines, hoping that that they may awaken a train of thought which will eventually lead to the right action in the right quarter.

Even here, among the civilized Indians with whom I am sojourning, the sad neglect of Gov-ernment, and the want of Christian churches and benevolent societies, are badly felt. Although I have been with them more or less for the last three years, I have never seen an In-dian, either full-blood or half-breed, who was a

mechanic. Some of them are engaged in merchandise and trade; but the greater part of them are in the agricultural and stock-raising interest. All their wagers, carriages, barness, farming imple nents, household furniture, and even the clother they wear, come from the East, and

bring enormous prices.

Some political economists may object to the ed-at plan of aboriginal civilization, on account of its expensiveness. But this is not a question of dollars and cents, of profit or with England. loss, but a great question of national policy, in-volving the rights and the feelings of trose whom we have done little.

Is it not the duty of the American people to save from utter oblivion those feeble, helpless remnants of tribes which we have slaughtered, oppressed, and driven off from all the best of the land—the homes they loved so well, and so freely bled for? Many brave tribes, alas! have gone; and the only memorials they have left us we to be found on the loved pages of Cooper, Irving, Longfellow, and others of our che

But, even on the score of economy, Govern ment would undoubtedly find this plan of Indian treatment-this mode of atoning for former wrongs-far cheaper in the end, than the policy it has heretofore pursued, or any other it

Territory, had they received the proper attention and fostering care, another state of things would exist to-day, and these people would have assumed an honorable and exalted position among the sisterhood of States. The present Congress would have, to assist them in their deliberations, Indian Senators and Indian Rep-GUY OAKLEAF.

CASSIUS M. CLAY IN NEW YORK.

This fearless champion of free speech and free institutions had a reception in New York. two weeks ago, worthy of his great fame as an the park on the announcement of his arrival from New Haven, where he had been on a lecturing tour; and his hotel was surrounded by an admiring and enthusiastic crowd, cheering lustily for the heroic son of old Kentucky.

On Wednesday night, he addressed an im lay before our readers the following abstract of his speech, which may give them a faint idea be told them that it was the law; whereupon

and of the press, thanked God that he had of emancipation, the step taken is such as one lived to see the downfall of their enemies and might naturally expect. Like a vast number the triumph of their friends. James Buchanan, of others taken by the slavery propagandists, it elected by fraud and by a minority of the people, in vain trampled under foot the avowed der. popular sovereignty of the Cincinnati platform. well as a free press, which may yet come in for The Republicans of Kansas proved too power-similar treatment. Judge Moore has put a ful for Government patronage, the public purse, and the Federal sword; Kansas is not a "slave" but a free State! The elections since show a regular progress of Republicanism; and the election of a Republican Speaker in the popu-lar branch of the National Council proclaims the downfall of the slave power, to rise no more

Mr. Clay proceeded to show that the Dem cratic party stands before the country self-con-demned, and took up and answered, one by one, the charges brought by Democrats against the Republicans. To the blue lodges of Missouri he traced the Kansas troubles, the border hordes of that State marching into the Territory, with arms displayed and banners flyinga voter not being judged by the Constitution and the laws, but, if he failed to answer the question, "Are you sound on the goose?" sat-isfactorily to them, was compelled to fly for his life, and many were thus killed and wounded.

He denied that the recent raid of John Brown on Virginia was the effect of Republican principles, but the legitimate result of Democracy, that party having encouraged the taking possession of Kansas by force of arms; and that John Brown, crazed by the inhuman treatment of his sons by the border-ruffian slaveholders, like the red man, warred upon his foes wherever they were found. After briefly stating the substance of the Dred Scott | Courier and Enquirer case, he censured the Supreme Court for departing from a purely-legal issue between mas-ter and slave, and deciding political questions foreign to the case under consideration, citing the opinions of Judges McLean and Curtis in defence of his condemnation of that decision. Notwithstanding that judgment, he asserted that Congress had a right to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that the Constitutio

The constitutional rights of citizens were next mentioned, and it was shown that, in fifteen States of the Union, they were trampled under foot by that power which now controls the entire Government. [A voice from the sudience here exclaimed that the slave oligarchy had never been able to drive him (Mr. Clay) away.] "No," he replied, "and I will tell you be reason why: I represent a principal gates it is claimed are, almost without an expense of the sudience of the Reading Convention and the choice of delegates to Charleston are a signal Administration victory. The delegates it is claimed are, almost without an expense of the sudience here exclaimed that the slave oligarchy had never been able to drive him (Mr. Clay) away.]

gather around to defend their standard-bearer; and whenever, in the Commonwealth of Ken tucky, I choose to speak, none dare injure me

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE New York, March 4 .- The steamer Africa. m Liverpool on the 18th ult., arrived here

The steamers Nova Scotian, Teutonia, and Circassian, arrived out on the 16th, and the eamer Fulton on the 17th.

Lord Glanville had announced in the House of Lords that France would do nothing regard

of Lords that France would do nothing regarding the proposed annexation of Savoy to her dominions without consulting the great Powers and obtaining the consent of the inhabitants.

The attention of the English people was mainly concentrated on the budget. Meetings upon it, pro and con, had taken place in all the consenting the property of the contractions are property of the contractions of the contraction of the con irections. The conservatives show increasing rial treaty with France. Lord John Russell stated in the House o

Lords, in answer to a question, that Lord Elgin's going to China again was not yet finally arranged; also, that the correspondence was progressing relative to the free participation of British shipping in American coasting and trade with California.

The British army estimates show an increas of nearly £2,000,000 sterling.
It is denied that Austria has yet replied to the English propositions on the Italian question.
It is said that Russia rejects the proposi-

The Paris Bourse closed firm at 67f. 70c. The position of the war in Morocco is un-hanged. The Moors are said to have asked Liverpool Breadstuff's Market .- Messrs, Rich

ardson, Spence, & Co. quote: Flour closed dull and difficult to sell at 23s. a 28s. 6d. Wheat quiet-red 9s. 6d. a 10s. 6d; white 10s. 6d. a 2s. Corn is dull and quotations barely main-

tained—yellow 33s. a 33s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef is steady and in good demand. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. In some cases a decline of 2s. 6d. has been conceded. Pork closed firm; new 75 a 80s. Bacon is firm and in good request. Lard dull at 50s. a 53s., but closed steady at 58s. 6d. a 60s. for fine. Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar closed steady. Coffee closed quiet. Rice dull. Rosin steady at 4s. 6d. Spirits turpentine closed firm, and all qualities slightly advanced; sales at 36s. 6d. a 37s. Tea closed firm.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AFRICA.

Great Britain .- It seems to be settled that the second daughter of Queen Victoria, the Princess Alice, is to have as husband the young Prince of Orange. The marriage is to take place on the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, on the 24th of May next. This intelligence omes to us from Brussels, to which city the young couple are to pay a visit after their union. King Leopold, the great uncle of the bride, is making preparations to receive them in the Belgian capital. The Princess will enter on her eighteenth year in April, and the Prince will have attained the term of manhood in Sep-tember. The marriage is likely to be popular in England, where the memory of Will Dutchman is still held in high regard.

The ironmasters of Glasgow have agreed to keep all their furnaces out of blast for another

The death of Dr. Murray, the Bishop of Rochester, is announced.

The land forces of the British army are fixed by the army estimates at 143,000, being an increase of nearly 6,500. This is in addition to the East Indian army, which numbers 92,000

In the mayy, there are 48 screw ships of the line

afloat, and 11 more building. Other vessels, easily converted into ships, would make the France.-It is said that the French Govern ment has entered into relations with Russia, as

M. Thouvenal's circular to the French diploletter of the Pope, is published, and has at tracted attention. It apparently convicts the Pope of improperly using his spiritual office for political purposes. A dispatch from M. Thouvenal to the French ambassador at Rome

is also published, explaining the present state of affairs in the Legations, and the causes for Haly .- The King of Sardinia arrived at Milan on the 15th of February, and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm.

A new Roman loan has been negotiated with elgian capitalists.

Nine hundred Bayarians, enlisted for the Papal army, had arrived at Ancona, and more

were expected. The great extent to which the enrolments in Austria for the Governments of Naples and of Rome are being carried on, and the unblushing way in which Austria allows this indirect violation of the principle of non-intervention, have roused the Piedmontese Government. M. Deambrois, the Sardinian Minister, it is said. delivered, before his departure, a note to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, protesting against the

proceedings of the Austrians.
The Savoyards do not relish the idea of be cransferred to France. If they are to be tached from Italy, they desire annexation to switzerland. An address, signed by a conderable number of persons in Albertville, is

LAW AND ORDER IN KENTUCKY .- The Grand Jury of Campbell county, Kentucky, found bills recently against a number of personsabout twenty-for a riot in the destruction of Mr. Bailey's paper, the Free South. The State mense crowd at the Cooper Institute, on his favorite theme, the progress and principles of Republicanism. His remarks were frequently interrupted with loud shouts of applause-a which could not be reached by law, the people tribute to their truth and power. We had a right to abate it. The jury sought the of its quality:
they reconsidered and quashed the indictments.
Mr. Clay, referring to the freedom of speech
The object being to check a movement in favor may prove, however, to be an egregious blun-There are certain other institutions, a similar treatment. Judge Moore has put a dangerous weapon into the hands of the eue-

> the Troy Times as follows: Daily Tribune mi-Weekly Tribune Weekly Tribune Daily Times Weekly Times -Weekly Herald -Daily Sun - . 50,000 New York Ledger Daily Day Book Daily Evening Post Weekly Evening Post Commercial Advertiser Frank Leslie's

Home Journal

Journal of Commerce

Daily News

The circulation of the newspapers of New

York city, respectively, is stated in an article in

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican fairly hits the insincerity of the Democracy touching the slavery question, in the following rough but

lively epigram: "John Sherman, to prove you're bad, But one remark suffices: You endorsed Helper's book, Called 'The Impending Crisis.' John Letcher, you once endorsed Ruffice's Abolition opinion; But you were a Democrat. And now Gov'nor of the Old Dominion, Sherman's a devil-John Letcher a saint Letcher's a Democrat-John Sherman air

heir sevantage to advertise in the Eva.

Mesars. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, &
Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boaton,
New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the Bra: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Mount Union, Ohio; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, D.C. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1860.

All letters for the National Era must addressed to Mrs. M. L. BAILEY, National Era, Washington, D. C.

The Index to Volume XIII of the Era is ow ready, and will be furnished, free of charge, to any subscriber who may express a desire to

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION-CHANGE OF TIME. Governor Morgan, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, meeting of the Chicago Convention to The enormous taxes necessary to meet the interest and redeem the principal of this debt has published a notice, changing the time of Wednesday, the 16th of May, instead of the 13th of June, as heretofore appointed. This change has been made by the Executive Committee, the members of the National Committee at

We have no doubt this change will meet the pprobation of the great majority of Republias throughout the country, as we are satisfied that an impression very generally prevailed

GOVERNOR SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Senator Seward's great speech, delivered on Wednesday last, which we to-day lay before our readers, was listened to with profound attention by the immense audience which crowd. ed the galleries and floor of the Senate Chamber. The orator was equal to the occasion. baffled and almost dumbfounded his oppo-

the pauses were long and eloquent.

This speech, from its great merit, from the culiar position of the orator, and the facilities for publication which now exist, will probably be more widely read than any single effort publican, whether friendly to the nomination of taxation: of Governor Seward or otherwise, will be prompted, by a regard to the interests of the party and its principles, to give to it the widest Piedmont possible diffusion. It is at once eminently Tide-water ceive a copy of it.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The opposition of all shades in Pennsylvania seem highly delighted with the nomination of Colonel Curtin for Governor. The Philadelphia Press, Mr. Forney's paper, speaks of him in terms of the highest praise, as a man of character and ability, in whose hands the interests of the State would be well cared for. The Opposition Convention also put Senator

Cameron in nomination for the Presidency, and issued an address, in which his qualifications for that high office are set forth.

The Slave Democracy held their Convention last week at Reading, and nominated Henry longer than necessity requires. In 1851 the which utterly repudiate "popular sovereignty" D. Foster for the office of Governor. They Constitution of the State was revised, and a in all its forms. also elected Senator Bigler, John L. Dawson, great struggle was made by the west to adjust William Montgomery, Joseph Baker, Richard the basis of representation in the Legislature Vanx, and John M. Cline, as delegates at large upon the white population. It failed to accomto the Charleston Convention.

The Convention endorsed the Administra-

Position of Alabama.—The Democratic State Convention of Alabama lays down in the method of taxation. gost explicit language the principle of Conssional intervention for the protection of andidates, then the delegates are instructed

NG .- The Wheeling Intelligencer contains a call for a Virginia State Convention of the is to send delegates to the Chicago Convention. The terms of the call are the same as those of the National Committee's call, issued some weeks ago from New York.

NORTH CAROLINA OPPOSITION CONVENTION. The North Carolina Opposition Convention nominated the Hon. William A. Graham, of

numbers have made their appearance, and evince ability, learning, and spirit. The Dial is edited at Cincinnati, by the Rev. M. D. Con-

SPIRIT OF THE AMERICAN PRESS .- This is

BENTON'S ABBIDGMENT, Vols. XII and XIII. have been received, and will receive a more particular notice next week. Also, the first volume of Janney's History of the Society of Friends.

THE MORMONS.—The Mormons now number 120,000, including good, bad, and indifferent. The number in Utah is put down at 38,000. Of these, 4,617 men have 16,500 wives.

Colonel Memminger's hotel bill, while stop-

To ADVENTURES -Business men will find it greatly to THE TAXATION ISSUE IN VIRGINIA. Virginia, like North Carolina, has loomin up in the distance a great practical issue, to be tried at no distant day, between free labor and slave labor. A writer in the Petersburg Press of the 17th ult. sounds the alarm, and warns the slaveholding class to resist further schemes internal improvements at the expense o the State, as the only safeguard against a three-

fold increase of taxes upon slaves. He says "Virginia is able, willing, and determined to repel all attacks from the abolitionists, their to repel all attacks from the abolitionists, their aiders, abettors, or sympathizers, whether found at home, at the North, or abroad. But I submit that during this excitement the Virginia Legislature is pursuing a course which, if not intended, will lead to taxation on the slave property in Virginia that will force the owners to dispose of that species of property."

The writer goes on to say, on the authority of the Auditor of the State, that the present indebetedness of Virginia is \$35,452,129.63; and that schemes of improvement now pending before the Legislature, and calling for additional appropriation, amount to \$6,000,000, making a total indebtedness of \$41,452,129.63.

after correspondence on the subject with all burden. Land and other personal property than slaves are taxed according to their value; each hundred dellars worth pays an equal tax. But a most unjust exception from this fair rule is made in favor of slaves. All slaves of twelve years old and under are entirely exempt from taxes, while those above that age are valued at among them, that the Convention should have \$300, and pay the same tax that is paid upon been called at an earlier day than the 13th of \$300 worth of land fairly assessed. Now, it is well known that the slaves above twelve years of age will average in value at least \$800. The writer whom we have quoted, who styles himself a "Tax Paver." estimates them at but \$600, but his estimate is manifestly too low. He estimates those of twelve years and under, which are now entirely untaxed, at \$300 per head, and those above at \$600. It was ascertained last year, by an actual assessment, He rose up to the height of the great argu- that there were in Virginia 511,154 slaves. Of ment. His matement of the issues which divide this number, there were 237,984 of twelve years the great parties of the day was masterly, and old and under, and, as we have said, not subcarried with it a force of logic which completely ject to taxation. The remainder, 273,170, at the valuation of \$300 per head, amount in value nents on the other side of the Chamber. For to \$81,951,000, and pay a tax of \$327,804. Their nce, the Republicans had a large majority in true value is, at \$800 per head, \$218,536,000, the galleries, and gave a most hearty though and the taxation on them, at forty cents silent response to every word uttered by the on the hundred dollars, which is paid by land, speaker. At one moment only, the profound would amount to \$874,144. The 237,984 slaves stillness was broken by irrepressible applause. of twelve years and under, at \$300 per head, The speech occupied two hours and a half are worth \$71,395,200. The tax on these, at the delivery, which no one could suppose, the ad valorem rate paid by land, would amount from an inspection of the full and perfect re- to \$285,580.80. The total tax on slaves thereport, which we to-day publish. But the manner fore, instead of being, under the present unof the speaker, always deliberate and impres- equal and unjust system, \$327,804, should be ive, was on this occasion eminently so, and \$1,159,724.80. It is thus apparent that the slaveholders of Virginia pay less than one-third the amount of taxes on slaves that would be imposed by an equal law of taxation.

The following figures will exhibit the propo tional interest which each section of Virginia of the kind ever before delivered. Every Re- has in slavery, and in the present unjust system

Trans-Alleghany 416,636 26,488 - 184,808 . 250.593 251,503 - 235.881

wise, able, and eloquent; and, if possible, every | Eastern Virginia, embracing the Piedmont man in America capable of reading should re- and tide-water districts, it thus appears, conwestern Virginia, which includes the Valley and trans-Alleghany regions, contains 601,444 whites, and only 66,389 slaves. It is also a wellknown fact, that while the white population of eastern Virginia is nearly stationary, that of the western division of the State is rapidly increasing; and in five or six years more it will nearly or quite double the former in the num-

Here, then, is the cause of alarm to the slave interest. That class have a well-grounded apprchension that the western counties will submit to the present unjust discrimination in favor of slavery, in the mode of levying taxes, no adopted by the Democratic Senatorial Caucus, plish this result; but a compromise was made. by which the numerical preponderance of white tion in its foreign and domestic policy, declared citizens in the west was given a small majority in favor of a protective tariff, the Cincinnati of representatives in the House of Delegates, pla form as interpreted by the Administration, and the east retained its majority in the Senate. an in favor of remitting all Territorial ques- By another provision, a readjustment of the tie s to the decision of the Supreme Court— basis of representation is to take place in 1865, very strong in the expression of its sympathy with Victor Emanuel and his dynasty. west will assert itself in the establishment of the white basis, and the ad valorem or equal

The "Tax-Payer" whom we have quoted states that western members, in disregard of the sls ery in the Territories, and instructs the designates from that State to the Charleston rem taxation, and that ten votes in the Legisla-Convention to insist upon their adoption. If ture were recently given for a resolution to that th National Convention refuses to engraft effect, right in the teeth of the Constitution. u an the platform of the party the principle of The writer justly apprehends that the people protection to slavery, prior to the nomination of the west will bear with the inequality no longer than the Constitution requires, and for in the east, for internal improvements, and he continuing the present discrimination in favor 2d day of May. The object of the Convention cluding remarks, in which he accounts for the rejection of the resolution to which we have referred. He says:

"That resolution, no doubt, was opposed, be-cause, first, the Constitution would not admit now of such a change. Secondly, the old members from the West are too cautious to flush their game so early. They know the that State, for President, and the Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York, for Vice President. do so, in spite of the east.

"I again warn eastern members that we. THE DIAL.—We noticed the prospectus of this monthly magazine some time ago. Three storm, and hope and trust they will guard our interest now that they have the power."

way, and may be regarded as an exponent of tem demanded by the west, the tax on this perfect freedom-intellectual, moral, and po- which now go entirely untaxed would, under the ad valorem system, pay \$1.20 per head.

Eastern Virginia is extensively engaged in rearing young negroes, either for domestic use debasement of the non-slaveholding classes in the title of a new weekly journal, published in or for the Southern market. Western Virginia North Carolina to suppose them ready to acqui-New York, at 363, Broadway. Terms \$2 per is extensively engaged in breeding horses, esce in the injury to their rights. The west, annum, in advance. It is edited by B. Everett cattle, and hogs, for home consumption or for at least, will not submit. If one class of polifrom the leading journals of America, as its is taxed ad valorem, or according to their will be "irrepressible" until justice is done. value, upon its horses, cattle, and hogs, while the far more lucrative business of slave breeding goes untaxed? Well may the slaveholders begin to "see in the distance the coming storm." But they will nevertheless not escape it. It is written in the book of fate, that western Virginia will, within seven years, assert its numerical superiority in the Virginia Legislature, and that the slaves will be taxed to their full value.

MUTINY OF A COLORED CREW .- Charleston March 5,-The black crew of the British ship ping at Richmond for the purpose of dissolving the Union, amounted to above nine hundred was placed in irons and another shot, but not

The Charleston Mercury and the Richmond Enquirer hail with gratification the suggestion that the Democratic party is " to be reconstructed by the National Convention about to be assembled." "For the first time," says Mr. Wood, fended certain leaders of the Democracy in there is but one issue, and that issue is but North Carolina, but that some of the "baser life and death. Such stupendous consequences sort," too, are deeply incensed against us, from never were before dependent upon the action an ill-founded estimate of their consequence. of a party-a party, as it were, to be recon- Of this number is one "Frank I. Wilson, Esq., structed by the National Convention about to as he styles himself, who has vindicated his the success of this reorganized and recontructed party, so shall it rest with the Convention whether we shall have a party at all."

latter goes out of its way to declare that Mr. simed at game worth the bagging. A random ton Convention, must be admitted at every bird, but no sportsman would aim at it, or dehazard. It says:

"The admission of the free-soil-Cagger-Cas sidy delegation even, upon equal terms with Mr. Wood, would constitute an unwarrantable concession to free-soil proclivities. The exclusion of Mr. Wood and the Hard delegation would be an abandonment of principle, a co-alition with free-soilism, that would render the nocratic Convention a by-word and reproach among honest men. We tell the Democracy that the day for equivocation has passed. No double-faced platform, meaning squatter sovereignty at the North, and its reverse at the South, can again succeed. Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter, the Senators from Virginia, have months man occupying Mr. Douglas's position upon ritorial slavery could receive an 'individual territorial slavery could receive an vote' in Virginia. And no paper has contra-dicted the declaration, or questioned its pro-

It is not at all improbable that the wishes of the Enquirer in this matter may be realized. The seats of the two delegations from New York being contested, they will be excluded from voting upon their own case. The South will the North will, as usual, be divided; so that king that course; but nothing else can. With party, to interpose a veto. the Soft delegation thrown out, the Convention | If Mr. Douglas were President, the same re of dough who will go down there from the slavery. North will for the most part surrender at discretion to the imperious demands of the slave nterest. If the Northern delegates represented majorities of the people, instead of very lean minorities, they might be tempted to show a little resistance. But to expect the self-constituted delegates from New England, who at most, only represent the Federal officials and a few hundred needy expectants of office, to set up their wills against those of the delegates from the South, is preposterous. Whatever be their resolutions now, we predict that their courage will ooze out at their finger ends, and that they will promptly register the edicts of the ruling spirits of the South. The action of the Convention, its platform, and its candidates, will there so that nearly half the length of the proposed fore be just what the South chooses to make them. road lies in the State of Texas. That State cede more to their Northern allies than the lat- acres of land, and promised six thousand dolter, with their numerical majority, will have the lars per mile to aid in its completion; and the moral courage to secure for themselves. But company are now applying to Congress for this remains to be seen. Such largeness and similar aid to the portion of the road which is liberality would be quite out the usual practice to pass over the Territories. We have very of the Southern Democracy; and while it would little expectation that the road will be built be the dictate of prudence, there is not much during the next quarter of a century; but it reason to expect it. The Northern allies of the munificence of the Federal Government slavery have had foretastes of the mercy they shall insure its construction, it is not at all may expect at Charleston, in the constitution probable that it would have trade enough to of the Senate committees, of which no Northern Serator could be trusted with a respectable chairmanship, as well as in the resolutions

THE NORTH CAROLINA WORKING. MEN'S ASSOCIATION-A FELO DE SE.

formed at Raleigh, by the leaders of the Dem- We doubt the success of such an experiment, ocratic party. The Association contemplated and we doubt whether a Republican Congress a change in the State Constitution, so that will vote money to a company to buy slaves slaves may be taxed, like other property, ac- The effect of such a policy must be to deprive cording to their value. The proposition is an equal number of freemen of employment, highly popular in the west, where there are and at the same time to convert it into an imcomparatively few slaves, while in the eastern mense slavery propagandist machine. It is have brought about a reduction of wages, and and midland counties it is held to be little less | bad enough to tolerate slavery in New Mexico than treason to the slave interest. We rather and Arizona; and it is monstrous to ask Consportively styled the movement "The Irre- gress to organize, equip, and pay, a company strikers, we have seen no reference whatever to pressible Conflict in North Carolina," and ac- of slavery propagandists to go and stock them a reduction of wages. The strike, if we are corded to it our warm approbation. The effect | with slaves. of our casual notice, we regret to perceive, has brought "woes unnumbered" to the Demo- to companies, one or more, for the construction sincerely wish success to the journeymen. The cratic party, and caused the precipitate disso- of railroads to the Pacific; but all such grants lution of the Association! The truth is, that the opposition which the Workingmen's Assoning the labor shall be employed in maciation proposed to offer to the odious and un- king or running the roads. If this condition is accord to them; and the great desideratum is return home, without further complicity in this reason he is opposed to an increase of the just discrimination in favor of slavery in the not made imperative, then Congress becomes the discovery of some remedy for the evil. public debt. Millions have already been spent system of taxation does involve a conflict be- the active aider and abettor in the extension of tween the interests of free labor and slave slavery. We have little doubt that the Northnow coolly proposes to withhold similar im- labor; but we had not the remotest idea of im- ern slave Democrats will readily vote aid to the provements from the west, while he insists upon puting anti-slavery sentiments or aims to the Southern Pacific railroad, without requiring Reform party. Their earnest protestations of the condition we have suggested, but no Repub-Republican party to meet in that city on the of slavery, in levying taxes. We give his conloyalty to slavery were not at all necessary to lican or friend of free labor will be so blind to convince rational men that they were "sound." the welfare of the laboring classes as to do so. with the capitalist in the net profits of his toil, We say this much in justice to the more re- There are millions of white laborers in the slave to be laid up for the support of himself and spectable and sincere men who engaged in the States whose interests must be protected by family. But how to secure this equitable dis-Workingmen's Association, because we are Northern Republicans, since the representatives tribution of profits, is the problem to be solved. aware that some of them have been sorely from the South, with very few exceptions, are Investigators of this social question have hithtried by having their names associated as co- merely the representatives of the slaveholders. laborers with the National Era. We last year strong point now is to get the money for their gave a similar notice of the able speech of the Senator from V/ake on this subject, and we precaution to allude to his strongly-expressed pro-slavery views. We are perfectly aware that he and those who associate with him have not the remotest idea of impairing the stability The tax on slaves above twelve years old is of slavery. Where such inequality of taxation now only \$1.20 per head. On the equal sys. exists, a conflict between the interests involved is inevitable and "irrepressible." But, in rethe transcendental philosophy. Its ideal is class would be at least \$3. The class of slaves ality, those who insist upon holding on to the unjust system of taxes are responsible for the conflict between free labor and slave labor which it causes. It would argue a deplorable

Smith and Frederick A. Petersen. The Spirit the Southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, anthe Southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the southern market. Can any rational man ticians abandon the cause of the people, and the people are the The effect of this cowardly abandonment of he occupied before the Senatorial campaign the cause of equal taxation by the Democratic leaders will be to put a powerful lever in the on Wednesday last, Mr. Douglas emphatically hands of the Opposition party, which will be denounces the Free-State men in Kansas as used most effectually for their overthrow. It were a thousand times more lucky for them if Border Ruffian invaders, who by thousands. were a thousand times more lucky for them if they had never taken ground in favor of the reform. They now go before the country as the supporters of the old system, which they have condemned in an able address, and they will be kept continually on the defensive by He said, on Wednesday last:

While the leaders of the Democracy are thus

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE CHARLESTON bad the good sense to take it up. The Whig the advocates of free institutions in Kansas. He could not fail, however, to say, in order to the fagot, are very effectual methods of keep ago on a kindred issue, in regard to the right of suffrage; and we shall not be sufrprised if of the Mayor of New York, Fernando Wood, this taxation question, which possesses far more

It seems that we have not only gravely o ssemble; and as this result is dependent upon reputation in a pamphlet filled with the best Billingsgate at his command. If, as he seems to suppose, we had been actuated by malice in writing the paragraph which has created so The Mercury and the Enquirer are delighted much trouble-if we had really designed to inwith these sentiments of Mr. Wood, and the jure any one, we protest that we would have Wood, with his Hard delegation to the Charles- shot will sometimes break the wing of a foul file his hands by taking it up.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY ILLUS-

The Kansas Legislature recently passed act for the abolition of slavery, which Governor Sam. Medary, a Douglas Democrat from Ohio, after some hesitation, vetoed. But the Legis ture again took up the vetoed bill, and repassed it by a more than two thirds majority, thus setting the veto aside. The bill is brief, and to the point. It is as follows:

"Sec. 1. That slavery or involuntary servi tude, except for the punishment of erime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, is, and shall be, forever prohibited in this Territory.

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

The Chicago Press and Tribune says Governor Medary is a thorough-going Douglasite, in "body, bones, and breeches;" and if such is the case, this veto furnishes a fair illustration of the hypocrisy of the advocates of be a unit in favor of the Wood delegates, and popular sovereignty. So long as the "popular sovereigns" vote for slavery, they are perfectly the chances of the admission of the Hard dele- welcome to make their institutions to suit them gates, to the exclusion of the Softs, are by no selves: but if they presume to exclude from or means desperate. Prudence may restrain the abolish slavery in the Territories, the Federal Southern members of the Convention from ta- Governors are bound, by their allegiance to the

would move on with the utmost harmony. Pro- sult would follow. He would be sure to ap tection to slavery in the Territories would be point Southern men to govern the Territories, guarantied, and candidates nominated to cor- and they would scorn to be governed by his respond. Indeed, we have great doubts as to pretended devotion to "popular sovereignty." the ability of a Democratic Convention assem- It is equally certain that President Douglas bled at Charleston being able to resist the im- would not feel called upon to remove a Terriperative demands of a united South. The men | torial Governor for vetoing a bill abolishing

Have any of his numerous organs denounce Governor Black, of Nebraska, or Governor Medary, of Kansas, for vetoing the bills for the abolition of slavery?

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD-SLAVERY PROPAGANDISM ORGAN-IZED.

This road is to extend from Shreveport, or the western border of Louisiana, through Northern Texas, and via El Paso to San Diego and San Francisco, in California. The distance between the first two points is seven hundred and eighty-three miles. From El Paso to San Diego is eight hundred and thirty-eight miles; keep it going. It is entirely too far south to be the chanuel of commerce and intercourse with California, for the populous and wealthy Northern and Middle States; and the extreme South has too little commerce to make it pay expenses.

We learn that the company propose the construction of this road by slave labor, and for this purpose it contemplates the purchase of an We took occasion, some weeks ago, to ex- army of negro slaves, and expects to sell them plain the nature and object of this Association, at original cost when the road is completed.

We are in favor of donating the public lands

MR. DOUGLAS TAKES SIDES WITH

Mr. Douglas has returned to his first love. During all the Kansas troubles he stood up stoutly for the Border Ruffians, and denounced the Free State party. But in the autumn of 1857, in order to conciliate the free-soil sentiment of Illinois, and thereby secure a Democratic Legislature, and his return to the Senate, he turned against his old friends Atchison and Stringfellow, and "shrieked for freedom' most lustily. He kept up his shrieking all during the Illinois canvass of 1858, and acquired by it no little popularity among the Northern Democracy. But another exigency has now overtaken him. His apparent sympathy with freedom, or at least with common fairness, began to render him so odious in the South, that he ran imminent risk of losing the sues." He therefore goes back to the ground began. In his remarks in reply to Mr. Seward, votes, and drove the citizens away by insult and outrage. Such are Mr. Douglas's friends.

"The Senator from New York has also re-

preserve what he thought was a striking antithago on a kindred issue, in regard to the right of suffrage; and we shall not be sufprised if their residuary legatees shall regain it upon this taxation question, which possesses far more tangible value and importance.

It seems that we have not only gravely ofother, to shoot down the friends of free institutions and of self-government. Popular sov ereignty in Kansas was stricken down by the nations in the Northern States to carry elections under pretence of emegrant aid socie-ties. In retaliation, Missouri formrd aid socie-ties too; and she, following your example, sent-men into Kansas, and then occurred the conmen into Kansas, and then occurred the con-flict. Now, you throw the blame upon Missouri, merely because she followed your example, and attempted to resist its consequences. I con demn both; but I condemn a more those that set the example and struck the first blow, than those who thought they would act upon the principle of fighting the devil with his own weapons, and resorted to the same means that you had employed."

It is scarcely necessary to say to the intelligent reader of the Era that this defence of Border Ruffian invasion and murder is founded in gross, palpable, and wilful misrepresentation. There is not a candid ruffian in Platt county who will not admit that this defence is utterly false and insincere. It is as heartless and as absurd as the wolf's charge against the lamb in the fable, and nothing but the hardihood of a desperate demagogue could confront an intelligent audience with such a statement.

THE SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

The shoemakers of Massachusetts, almost in body, have struck for higher wages, those of ynn taking the lead. As is usual with such novements, the strikers have not confined their action to a mere cessation of work, which would e perfectly legitimate and proper, but they have organized themselves into mobs, and endeavored to compel all others in the profession into their measures. This unwarrantable course has brought about collisions with the authorities, and in some cases has resulted in violence and bloodshed.

We cull the following particulars from Massachusetts and New York papers:

"The illegal violence of the strikers is con fined chiefly to preventing the expresses carry ing lots of shoes out of town to be made. In several instances they attacked the express wagons, seized boxes of shoes, and either deted them in the office of the New England Mechanic, whose editor, Draper, is the leader of the movement, or returned them to the shops from whence they came. A workman named Eaton, who had refused to strike, was surround ed by the mob, as he was taking a lot of shoes ne to make, and was hustled about in a vioent manner, denounced as a 'scab,' and treated to all sorts of abusive epithets. Draper, the eader, endeavored to persuade the man to join the strike, but he replied that he was making \$12 per week, and believe he had a right to work, and to make his own bargains and

choose his own employers.
"The superintendent of the Lynn workhouse who was taking home a lot or shoes to be made by the paupers, was attacked in the street, but he drew a pistol, and the mob retreated. An expressman from Marblehead, who had a box of coffee in his wagon, was stopped, but he pitched into the mob, and levelled several of em, and then showed them that he had no shoes aboard, and drove off. During several rows, knives were drawn by some of the strikers, but the majority of them oppose the resort to deadly weapons, and assist the police in preserving order.

erving order.
"It is said that the average wages of the workmen have not much exceeded \$5 per week, but the better class make \$9 and \$12. The list of prices demanded by the strikers adds from ten to twenty-five per cent, to t present prices, according to the quality of the Several of the manufacturers have acceded to the new list of prices, and others have added to the old rates more or less. Several others say they are willing to do it, but will not seem to act on compulsion, and so wait till the strike is over.

"It appears." says a Massachusetts journal. great difference in the prices paid by different manufacturers for the same kinds of work, and still greater difference in the wages earned by different workmen, some making \$10 and \$12 a week on the same work by which others earn but \$3 or \$4 a week. There seems to be need of an equalization of the scale of prices in this traffic may be numbered by dozens, and by agreement among the bosses, and on some that the larger part of them are owned kinds of work they acknowledge that they can afford to pay more than they do, while on other varieties they already pay all they can."

Many of the manufacturers, as well as other apitalists and business men, take sides with the strikers, in their legitimate efforts to obtain fair wages.

The advocates of slavery are endeavoring to make capital out of these strikes, by artful appeals to the laboring classes. They assert that the withdrawal of Southern trade consequent upon the "Abolition agitations" of the North thus reduced free labor to the starving point, So far as we have read the complaints of the correctly informed, is not a protest against reduction, but a demand for higher wages. We great defect of the social system is the neces-Various devices have been tried by social experimenters for securing to labor its just re-ward; but, as yet, it is lamentable to think that nothing like success has been arrived at. Labor is entitled to something more than needful food and raiment. The laborer should be a sharer erto been ranked as visionaries; but the day is coming, and not distant, when it will engage the earnest attention of statesmen and political

It is natural that the apologists of slavery should seize upon an occurrence like the shoemakers' strike, in order to disparage free labor; but the free laborer will never look to the champions of a system which allows no wages for succor. No friend of freedom will fail to well known that he opened the jail at Brow sympathize with the journeymen. The friends of slavery will take the side of the employer, unless they are prompted by demagoguism to pursue a different course. The wages paid to the shoemakers of Massachusetts are ten-fold and even those paid to the girls employed an "invasion," which is led by a citizen of in binding five-fold, higher than the wages of is rather audacious.

Simultaneous with this demonstration. Mr. Simultaneous with this demonstration. and even those paid to the girls employed of the Treasury, \$30 per annum. This sum covers the whole expense of supporting a fullgrown slave, according to Mr. Walker's report, eunded upon the statements of the Southern planters! Fifteen dollars for food and fifteen appropriation bill. It would involve a cost for clothing are the wages of an able-bodied slave-children and the aged half price! The advocates of such a system, from Mr.

Douglas down, will in vain attempt to gain the confidence of Northern freemen. The apologists for slavery have no hesitation in pointing to these evidences of distress on the part of the laboring classes in the free States as conclusive proof that freedom is a curse, and that the happiest condition of the laborer is slavery. Slaves never strike for higher wages, never organize themselves into mobs, and go about destroying

ing the people quiet, where it is practicable t apply them; but the free white laborers of America have not yet been brought under such discipline. When the theory of white slavery, promulgated by Democratic leaders, shall be seduced to practice, doubtless the white labo ers will be as quiescent as the black ones.

MR. DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH .- The Mississir oian, the organ of the Democracy in that State in referring to a report that sixty thousand do lars had been raised in Illinois, to be used i securing the nomination of Mr. Douglas

Charleston, says: "This system of election eering is in keepin with the conduct of the profligate gamester politics, who, to retain his seat in the Senate etrayed his party, and confederated with the Abolition agitators, who have brought the cou try to its present disordered condition. And is worthy of the intriguant, who, to secure the support of the South for the Presidency i 1856, pledged himself to advocate principle which he has since repeatedly avowed he nev in his life entertained. "Is the procurer of corruption-as the above

statement shows him to be-and the wilfu falsifier of his own testimony, fit to be the standard-bearer of a party claiming to be hor The Charleston News says:

"We do not speak unadvisedly, when we say

that the South Carolina delegation will not sub-mit to the nomination of Douglas, and that it will insist that the platform of the Convention shall contain an endorsement of the Dred Scott decision, that the Southern people are entitled to have their slave property protected in the Territories. "It is as well to broach, at once and directly

the main proposition involved: to wit, that Douglas is olina will not give him her electoral vote. That vote will be as potent to defeat the success the Black Republican party, if given to anoth statesman, as if given to Douglas; while the fusal to east it for that arch traitor and dem gogue will but illustrate the dignity and cons utional views of South Carolina. Let ection, if necessary, fail in the Electoral Col lege, and go into the House of Representative where each State casts but one and an eq vote,) and let the issues come. They she come in an Assembly provided by the Cons ion, and where there is official responsibili-

The Daily Bulletin, of Charlotte, North Ca lina, endorses this sentiment, and hopes that South Carolina will carry it into effect.

From the Charleston Mercury: "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY IN KANSAS-TH PROOF .- The correspondent of the New York Times, in letter dated 3d February, gives practical working of squatter sovereignty is Territory of Kansas. There are from four five hundred slaves in Kansas. The Ter rial Legislature has passed a bill liberating the slaves in Kausas from the day the passes. They have likewise a bill under deration to nullify effectually, by Terri laws, the fugitive slave laws. We suppos these Territorial laws will be arrested veto of the Governor of Kansas, as similar laws were lately by the Governor of Nebraska. the action of these Territorial Legislatures s clearly what must be the effect of Mr. Dor peresies, if he or any of his followers States. The election of Mr Presidency could not be more fatal to the ri of the South in the Territories. The Wil provise and squatter sovereignty are but diff. ent expedients to appropriate all our Territorie

At a Democratic ratification meeting held i ontgomery, Alabama, recently, the course of the State Convention was fully sustained, and a proscriptive resolution, especially aimed Douglas, was adopted by 441 to 12. Some the speakers on that occasion declared

to Douglas. The Democrats of Richmond county, Ga. met in convention on the 18th instant. In the ontest between the friends of Cobb and of St phens, the former were in the ascendant. prominent speaker declared that Mr. Stanha had laid himself on the shelf for all time !

come, on account of his supposed alliance w Senator Douglas. THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE. - According to correspondents on the African coast, the sla is flourishing extensively, notwithstan the vessels now engaged on the African of Americans, and have regular custom-ho clearances. The captains of these vessels claim

to be engaged in the palm oil business. Light draught steamers, it is believed, would assi-the Government effort to break up the traffic. The Tribune correspondent, writing from on board the U. S. skip Portsmouth, St. Pau

de Loando, says : "The few months' experience we have had on the coast has not been altogether throw away. It has thoroughly convinced us the ion slave coast is, we may say, with slaver, who are generally from New Y cleared from the custom-house, bringing the appliances of the trade with the manceavring about on the coast, under various retences and disguises of legal traffic-part ularly under that most specious blind, the obtaining of palm oil, until the favorable momen having arrived, the cargo is shipped, and a few hours finds them out of danger, on the way to the West Indies.

"Much ignorance prevails a home in relation to the true state of affairs in the coast. The palm-oil trade is supposed to be in a highly-flourishing condition. the competition between English and america merchants to obtain possession of this rade other's throats, in their eager desire to run another off the coast; and that it is the po of England, through her navy, to annoy Ame for oil. This opinion is wholly false.'

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—The following from the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia American: WASHINGTON, March 2, 1860.

Governor Houston, of Texas, has sent a special agent here, to seek aid from the Govern ment in protecting Texas against alleged inva-sion. As he had previously made a simils application by telegraph, the facts are not m rially different, though more enlarged in the one case than the other. The information possession of the proper department gives very different version of the troubles on the R Grande from that presented by Governor Hou but a citizen of Texas, living within the limits that State, and subject to its authority. It prisoners and vagabonds whom he found con fined there, and has since plundered both side of the river, as booty or opportunity offered an inducement. Some Mexicans may have been

a movement in the Senate for calling out regiment of mounted Texan volunteers, up the plea of repressing Indian and other rages, and attempted, yesterday, to engraft as an amendment upon the regular West Poil ion and a half annually to the treasu and this expenditure is really the inspiration of the proposed policy. We have now a large United States force on the Rio Grande, sent there expressly to meet this contingency, and the War Department has ordered most of th troops in Utah to that frontier, with the pro fessed purpose of holding the Indians in check Yet, in the face of this large present and pros-pective protection, much larger by far than the emergency requires, Congress is asked to call out a regiment of mounted men, merely that Texas may be pensioned to the tune of a million and a half a year. She has cost pretty dearly already, without incurring any new